

you can see that another 3.5 degrees of warming will cause massive changes.

Dr. Tercek was not exaggerating. When his daughter is an old woman at the end of the century, the climate will have changed as much as it changed since the last ice age, and our climate then will seem as foreign to her as the ice age seems to us.

There are still glaciers—some—in the Wind River Range. They were tiny compared to the ice age glaciers that once dominated northwestern Wyoming, but they are the largest glaciers in the Rocky Mountains. For the last several summers, a team of professors and students from Central Wyoming College have studied these glaciers. Their work is featured in an Emmy-winning documentary produced by PBS Wyoming called “Glaciers of the Winds.” It is actually available on YouTube, and I highly recommend it. Again, it is called “Glaciers of the Winds.”

I visited around their campfire the night before the Central Wyoming College team set off on a 20-plus mile expedition up to the base of Dinwoody Glacier. The students are measuring the size of the glaciers to determine how quickly they are melting. They will analyze water quality, and they will search for archeological artifacts to better understand how Native peoples lived up in this alpine environment.

The archeology team told me that based on artifacts they have unearthed, they believe that early Native peoples worshipped the glaciers. A spiritual reverence for glaciers began to make a little more sense to me when I visited the Wind River Indian Reservation. The land to the east of the reservation is deathly arid. Agriculture depends on irrigation, and irrigation depends on glaciers. Leaders of the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribal councils said that after the winter snow melts away, their irrigation depends entirely on the glaciers, which hold water back as ice and release it through the long summer as meltwater—key after annual snows have melted away. They told me that “once the glaciers are gone, our main resource for life will be gone.”

I won't pretend I met no climate skeptics in Wyoming. An innkeeper at a motel told me that climate change was a “goddamned hoax” and for sure wasn't happening in Wyoming. Many of the student scientists at Central Wyoming College recounted difficulty explaining their interest in climate change to family and friends. They called it having “the conversation.”

I also met with an employee at the Jim Bridger coal-fired powerplant. She made a strong case that climate solutions must protect workers. I couldn't agree more. Wyoming has lost three coal companies to bankruptcy just this year.

One of the great lies of the rotten, crooked climate denial operation is that reducing carbon emissions is bad

for the economy and bad for jobs, when, in fact, the opposite is true. Another great lie is that the industry cares much about its workers. Carbon pricing would give an economic reason for carbon removal, which in turn could help keep some plants operating a little longer and ease the workers' transition. But, no, like we saw when coal companies looted miners' pensions, took care of the CEOs, and ducked into bankruptcy, the climate denial path is a dead-end for workers.

In spite of some Wyomingites' skepticism, my trip underscored how attitudes are changing even in the reddest parts of the country. Over and over again, Wyomingites told me that they cherish the stunning landscapes around them. They live in Wyoming to be able to hunt and fish and explore these amazing places. As climate change bears down on Wyoming's wild places, even current skeptics will come to accept that we must fight climate change to protect things they love.

The younger generation already gets it. I won't forget the fire-lit, passionate faces of the Central Wyoming College students, nor the determination and drive of Lynsey Dyer and the winter sports athletes, nor a young instructor at NOLS who gave an impassioned argument for climate action. With powerful and knowledgeable voices like these speaking, with an economy so vulnerable and no plan B, and with such risk to Wyoming's natural wonders, I am hopeful that voters in Wyoming and across the country will start to send a clear message that we must take action to reduce carbon emissions and soon—it is the smart, prudent, and economically best course—and to ask the people whom they elect: Listen, let's do this. If you won't lead, at least get out of the way. Help us protect what we love while there is still time.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MCSALLY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the postcloture time on the Akard, Cabaniss, and Byrne nominations expire at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, September 11, and that if the nominations are confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action. I further ask that notwithstanding rule XXII, following disposition of the Byrne nomination, the Senate resume consideration of the Bowman nomination and that at 2:45

the Senate vote on the cloture motions for the Bowman, Feddo, and Nordquist nominations. Finally, I ask that following the cloture vote on the Nordquist nomination, the Senate vote on the Haines, Brown, Grimberg, Seeger, McElroy, and Gallagher nominations as under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-44 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Denmark for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$200 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-44

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Denmark.